

shall be marked with the port and date of inspection, and must be signed by the inspecting officer. The original of the certificate must be returned to the aircraft commander, who must keep the certificate for a reasonable time after the end of the flight to the U.S. If requested, the certificate shall be presented to Customs. The certificate may be destroyed or disposed of after a reasonable time at the discretion of the aircraft commander or agent.

(2) A permit to proceed on Customs Form 7507 shall be presented for aircraft registered in the U.S. which are:

- (i) Of foreign origin;
- (ii) Not duty paid; and
- (iii) Proceeding carrying neither passengers nor cargo.

The permit to proceed, as required by subpart F of this part, shall be marked with the port and date of inspection, and shall be signed by the inspecting officer in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(3) A permit to proceed on Customs Form 7507 shall be presented for aircraft registered in a foreign country and proceeding carrying neither passengers nor cargo. The permit to proceed, as required under subpart F of this part, shall be marked with the port and date of inspection, and shall be signed by the inspecting officer in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(4) A permit to proceed, or other document, shall be filed as required under subpart I of this part for an aircraft carrying residue cargo and/or passengers. The permit to proceed shall be marked with the port and date of inspection, and it must be signed by the inspecting officer in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

### Subpart O—Flights to and From Cuba

#### § 122.151 Definitions.

Under this subpart, the following definitions apply:

(a) *United States*. The term “U.S.” includes the several States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

(b) *Cuba*. The term “Cuba” does not include the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station.

#### § 122.152 Application.

This subpart applies to all aircraft entering or departing the U.S. to or from Cuba except public aircraft.

[T.D. 88-12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51770, Oct. 3, 1997]

#### § 122.153 Limitations on airport of entry or departure.

The owner or person in command of any aircraft clearing the U.S. for, or entering the U.S. from, Cuba, whether the aircraft is departing on a temporary sojourn, or for export, must clear or obtain permission to depart from, or enter at, the Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida; the John F. Kennedy International Airport, Jamaica, New York; or the Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California, and comply with the requirements in this part unless otherwise authorized by the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, Customs Headquarters.

[T.D. 99-71, 64 FR 53628, Oct. 4, 1999]

#### § 122.154 Notice of arrival.

(a) *Application*. All aircraft entering the U.S. from Cuba shall give advance notice of arrival.

(b) *Procedure for giving advance notice of arrival*. The commander of an aircraft covered by this section shall give the advance notice of arrival not less than one (1) hour before crossing the U.S. coast or border. Notice shall be given either:

(1) Through Federal Aviation Administration flight notification procedure (see International Flight Information Manual, Federal Aviation Administration); or

(2) Directly to the Customs officer in charge at the Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida; the John F. Kennedy International Airport, Jamaica, New York; or the Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California, whichever is applicable.

(c) *Contents of notice*. The advance notice of arrival shall state:

- (1) Type of aircraft and registration number;
- (2) Name of aircraft commander;
- (3) Number of U.S. citizen passengers;
- (4) Number of alien passengers;